

Figure S1 Age-standardized DALYs rate in 2019 (A) and percent change (%) of rate during 1990–2019 (B) for CAVD in 204 countries and territories. DALYs, disability-adjusted life years; CAVD, calcific aortic valve disease.

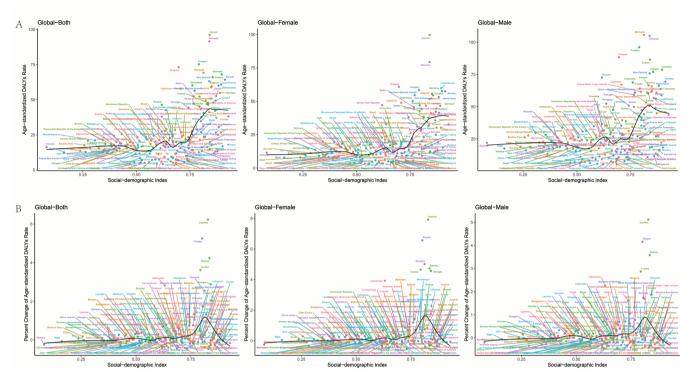


Figure S2 Relationship between SDI levels and the 2019 age-standardized DALYs rate for CAVD in 204 countries and territories (A) and the percentage change in rate between 1990 and 2019 (B). DALYs, disability-adjusted life years; SDI, socio-demographic index; CAVD, calcific aortic valve disease.

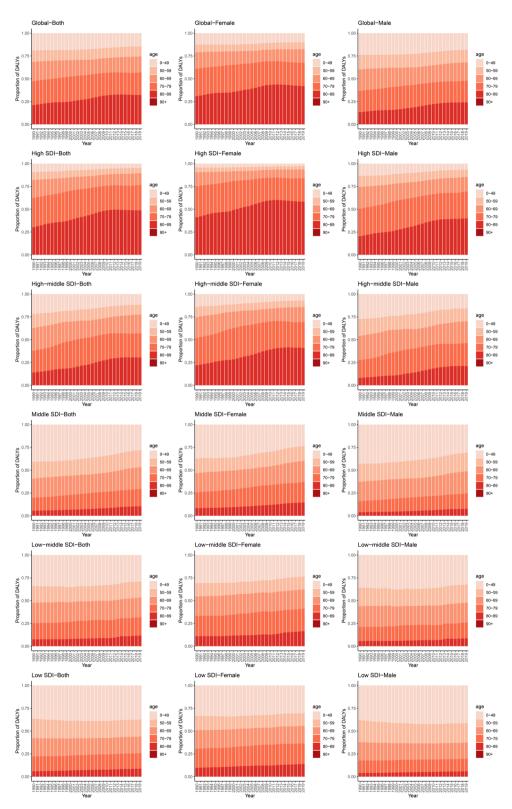


Figure S3 Trends in the age distribution of DALYs lost owing to CAVD across countries and regions with different SDI for the entire population and for male and female populations, 1990–2019. SDI, socio-demographic index; DALYs, disability-adjusted life years; CAVD, calcific aortic valve disease.

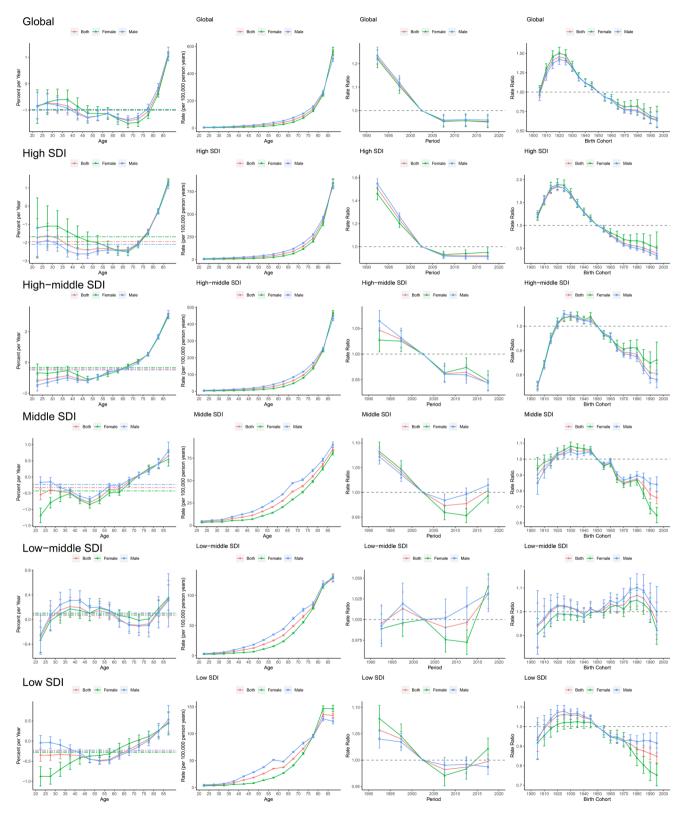


Figure S4 Results of local drift and age-group-cohort analysis of DALYs lost globally and across countries and regions with different SDI in the total and male and female populations, 1990–2019. SDI, socio-demographic index; DALYs, disability-adjusted life years.

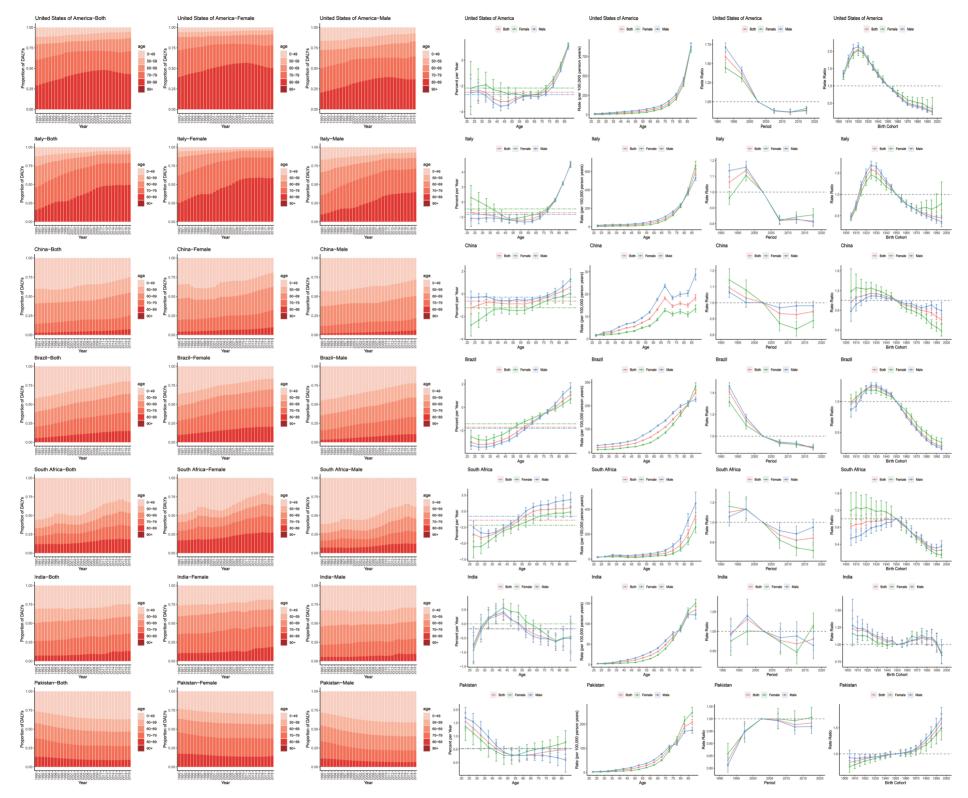


Figure S5 APC effects on exemplar countries and regions across SDI quintiles (DALYs). DALYs, disability-adjusted life years; APC, age-period-cohort; SDI, socio-demographic index.

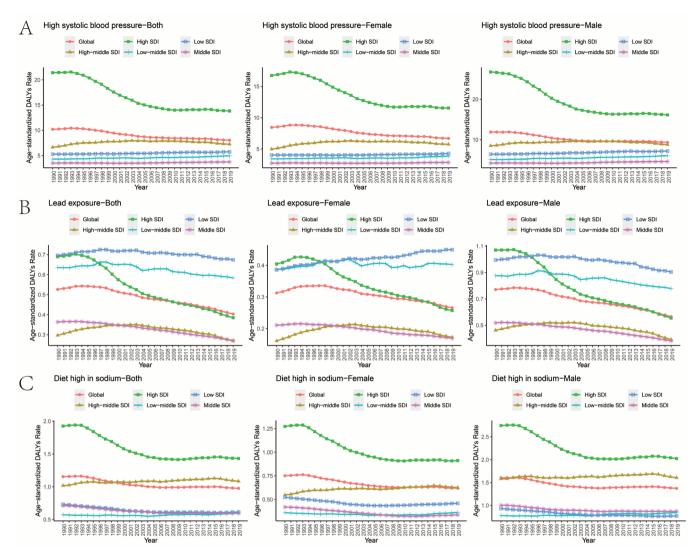


Figure S6 Trends in loss of DALYs attributable to the three main risk factors, high systolic blood pressure (A), lead exposure (B), and high sodium diet (C), globally and in countries and regions with different SDI levels, 1990–2019. SDI, socio-demographic index; DALYs, disability-adjusted life years.